

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Listed
4/16/2012

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Viets Block (KHRI # 015-437; 015-438)

other names/site number Viets Department Store; Skaggs Safeway Grocery Store, Calvert's Department Store

2. Location

street & number 427, 429, & 431 State Street not for publication

city or town Augusta vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Butler code 015 zip code 67010

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Grocery Store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- VACANT/NOT IN USE
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY 20TH CENTURY: Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Limestone
- walls: BRICK; STONE: Limestone;
GLASS; WOOD; METAL
- roof: Asphalt (built-up)
- other:

Narrative Description

Summary

The Viets Block is a two-story building located on the southwest corner of the intersection of State Street and 5th Street towards the middle of the eight blocks of downtown Augusta, Kansas. It is part of the downtown's dense commercial district, which is made up of a mix of one-, two-, and a few three-story buildings. The adjacent one- and two-story buildings continue the rest of the city block to the south. An alley splits the block north to south. The Viets Block still retains many of its historic features including the traditional storefronts and recessed entrances, tile entry, and glass transoms. The Viets Block occupies three city lots and is a key corner building of the downtown.

Elaboration

The building was originally constructed as two buildings, but has evolved over time into one as business needs changed. Historically, the south two bays were a single business in a one-story building, and the north bay was a separate business in a single-story building. Yet, all three bays were labeled as "Viets Block" on the 1902 Sanborn map. The north bay was remodeled and received a second story in 1916, which is noted on a date stone above the second-story windows. Also at this time, an interior doorway was installed to connect the north bay with the two south bays, which remained one story. A second story was added to the south two bays in 1923 and the façade was updated to match the north bay. The addition of the second story also included a new brick façade that exists today. The Viets Block sits on three city lots each measuring 25' x 125'. There are five red brick chimneys visible on the north elevation, and there are several levels of built-up flat, sloped roof.

EXTERIOR

East (Front) Elevation

The front elevation features a painted white brick exterior and three early twentieth century storefronts with large display windows, recessed entrances, and leaded glass transoms. There are six sets of three second-story windows and a brick parapet. The front elevation also retains a continuous flat, metal visor awning between each storefront and transom across the entire front of the building. Each bay is divided by an exterior brick column encased in white subway tile.

The north bay includes a date stone above the second story windows that reads "C.A. Viets 1916." At ground level is an inset entrance with a hexagonal tile entry with "Viets" spelled out in the tile. Above the tile entry is a wood coffered ceiling. A leaded glass transom is covered above the north storefront. Large display windows flank the entrance. Adjacent to the north storefront (on the south) is another inset door that provides access to the second floor. The ceiling is similar to that of the storefront ceiling, except that it has been painted. The interior straight-run staircase is wood, and features a non-historic aluminum door at the top.

The center and south storefronts are also historic with inset entrances and exposed leaded glass transoms. Above each entry is a wood coffered ceiling similar to the one at the north entrance. Large display windows flank the inset entrances.

All storefront display windows are constructed of metal and clear glass with black structural glass below.

The second story is made up of windows in groups of three – a large 1-over-1 window flanked by narrower 1-over-1 windows. Each wood window is painted, and only the north bay windows have storms.

North (Side) Elevation

The north elevation, which faces 5th Street, is made of limestone. Along the first story, the historic storefront from the front elevation continues onto the north elevation at the northeast corner. Some of the painted white brick from the front elevation also wraps the corner and becomes a small portion of the north elevation creating the appearance of quoining. The only windows along the first story are situated towards the west end

of this north elevation, but the two openings are filled in with painted concrete blocks and it appears they have not been used as windows for many years. There are nine one-over-one second-story windows positioned throughout the length of the building from east to west. These are non-historic replacement windows. There is a parapet wall that extends above the roof level. Five red brick chimneys are visible above the roofline along this north elevation.

West (Rear) Elevation

This elevation is built of limestone and varies in height and lot depth.

The two-story north bay extends the full depth of the lot and has a door with a small metal awning over it. On the second story, there are three original wood one-over-one windows, one of which was originally a door opening, but has been slightly infilled with brick to accommodate a shorter window opening. There is one downspout and several electrical and other utility connection points on this west elevation of the north bay.

The rear half of the south two bays extends to the west end of the lot as one story. This one-story section is unadorned and made of concrete and limestone blocks. There is a non-historic door with a concrete walkway and ramp from it down to the alley providing interior access to the building. There is also a metal staircase that leads up onto the roof of this first floor rear section to the east half of the south two bays, which is two stories. The west elevation of the two-story section is faced with red brick and includes six original wood one-over-one windows and a door. The exterior stairs allow access to this second-story door.

South Elevation

The only visible south-facing part of the building is the second story of the northernmost part of the building. This elevation is faced with red brick and includes five second-story windows. A partially exterior red brick chimney is located near the center of this elevation and extends above the roofline. Other visible portions of the south elevation are roughly finished limestone walls. The rest of the south elevations are obscured by two-story building that adjoins the Viets Block.

INTERIOR

North Bay

Currently, the north storefront serves as a salon and spa, and the second floor includes occupied apartments. According to the 1917 Sanborn map, this north bay was connected to the south bays and by 1923, there were two arched openings connecting the two spaces. These first-floor openings have been infilled, but they are visible within the wall from the interior of the center storefront. The interior walls of the north bay have all been furred out so no historic details are visible. Although a dropped ceiling has been installed, the historic tin ceiling tiles and a tin tile border/cornice are retained above.

Historically, the second floor spaces of the three sections were interconnected, but the openings have been filled in separating the north bay from the two south sections. Access to the second floor of the north bay is only through an enclosed staircase accessed on the east (front) elevation. The stairway leads to a hallway running east-west, and provides access to several apartments. Historic wood doors to the apartments with half glass panels and skeleton key holes are intact. These doors have been painted and modified to have a modern key bolt lock. There are two light fixtures in the hallway that might be historic. The hallway floor is carpeted, which appears historic. The historic wood floors are retained and exposed in all the apartments. The wood door frames and trim are likely historic.

Basement

The north bay features a full-length basement with limestone and concrete walls. It is accessed through a door at the east end of the building.

South Bays

The first floor of the south two bays is one large open space. A row of columns, which are individually boxed in, extend east-west through the space and support the ceiling. The columns are likely made of iron as was noted on the 1917 Sanborn map. The south wall was originally covered with plaster, but is currently exposed limestone with remnants of a decorative tin cornice. The north wall is still covered with plaster and retains most of the decorative metal cornice in good condition. There are two large arched recesses in the north wall, which were openings connecting the north bay to the south bays. The tin ceiling is intermittently intact throughout the space, but some areas are missing and/or damaged. Above the tin ceiling are the remains of a decorative paper ceiling. Light streams in through the glass transoms and the historic storefront display windows. The floor is wood, and the ceiling joists are wood. There are windows placed high in the wall at the back (west wall) of the southernmost section. There is an interior stair at the back (west wall) that leads to a small mezzanine above a small portion of the rear of the building. There also is an interior stair that allows access to the second floor. Currently there are some electrical wires and lights in the south two bays for temporary lighting that are not historic. There may be some historic electrical outlets/connections.

The second floor of the south two bays is also accessed from a rear exterior staircase. The second floor has wood flooring and an original tin ceiling in much better condition than that of the first floor. This space is open except for some new wood framing around what appears to be part of a fairly new HVAC system. There is also new wood framing along parts of the north wall. The finish of the east exterior wall (the one with windows that overlook State Street) is historic plaster. There are columns between the two bays, and wood framing around the newer HVAC system is in line with these columns. The finish for the west (rear) wall is historic plaster. There is also wood framing along the south wall.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c. 1900-1962

Significant Dates

c. 1900, 1916, 1923

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Switzer, Joe (architect 1916)

O. Markley (builder 1916)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

This building was built circa 1900 and housed two regionally important department stores and a grocery store for part of this time. The period of significance begins with 1900, the estimated date of construction based on Sanborn maps, and extends to 1962 – the 50-year cut-off date established by the National Park Service to provide sufficient passage of time for objective evaluation of the historic resource eligibility at the time of listing. This period includes two significant dates (1916 and 1923) when the building was significantly renovated to reflect its current appearance.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Viets Block (built c. 1900, 1916, 1923) is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with local commercial history in the development of Augusta, and Criterion C as a good local example of early 20th century Commercial-style architecture. The building's first floor housed two regionally important department stores – the Viets clothing and dry goods store during the early 20th century and later Calvert's department store. Other sources note the use of the second floor served as meeting space for the local Elks lodge.

Elaboration

Augusta is located in south-central Butler County fifteen miles southwest of El Dorado, the county seat. Although the earliest Euro-American settlers began arriving in the area shortly after Kansas Territory opened for settlement in 1854, Augusta was not incorporated as a town until February of 1871. In succeeding years and through the 1880s, churches, banks, schools, and business were established. The arrival of the first train on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad on May 8, 1880 signaled a period of growth for the young town, and the following year, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe completed its rail line to the town.¹

By 1910, Augusta had a population of 1,235 and boasted two banks, three newspapers, several mercantile houses, a good public school system, telegraph, telephone and express facilities, and a post office with four rural free delivery routes.²

Mercantile proprietor Charles A. Viets moved to Butler County during the early period of growth in the 1870s, and would later open a business in downtown Augusta.³ His brother C. L. Viets owned and/or operated a clothing store in nearby Wichita during the 1910s.⁴ The 1891 Sanborn map lists the area occupied by the south two bays as the Viets store as ruins. The 1897 Sanborn map shows the area occupied by the south two bays as the "Viets Block". The map also shows the location of two skylights which appear in all subsequent maps. This leads me to believe that the building shown in the 1897 map is the same that is existent today.

Charles Viets' building evolved over time to reflect its current appearance. The earliest known photograph of the building is an undated photograph from the early 1900s that depicts a one-story building with two storefront entrances housing the Viets Clothing Company. An advertisement in the *Augusta Gazette* in 1900 noted the building had been recently redecorated was a "Bower of Beauty."⁵

In 1916, Viets expanded the north bay to include a second story and remodeled the storefront. His business operated out of all three first-floor storefronts, which were interconnected during the remodel. For the project, he contracted with local architect Joe Switzer, and O. Markley was in charge of the work. The *Augusta Gazette* reported that the new second story would cover the building currently occupied by the ladies' department, which has a frontage of 25 feet and a lot depth of 115 feet. The contract called for stone and a new front was planned. Work had begun by the beginning of May, and by June 1 the adjacent dry good department was being remodeled.⁶

¹ William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883). Accessed online at www.kancoll.org.

² Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 1* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 119-120.

³ Ancestry.com. *1880 United States Federal Census* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

⁴ *Wichita Beacon*, 28 October 1915.

⁵ *Augusta Gazette*, 3 August 1900.

⁶ *Augusta Gazette*, 27 April 1916; 3 May 1916; 1 June 1916.

During 1923, the two south bays also received a second story. A devastating tornado struck Augusta on July 13, 1924, but its not known if the Viets block was affected.

By 1927, Viets had transferred or sold his business to Charles M. Coleman. A 1927 local telephone directory contains an advertisement for “the friendly store” noting Coleman as a “successor” to Viets. The ad reassured readers that it “the same store that has been serving this community for 40 years under new management, but with many old faces to greet you.”⁷ By 1930, Coleman had moved the business down the street to 519 State Street and C.R. Calvert and Company had moved into the building.⁸ The company’s address would remain 431 State Avenue until the 1980s.

Skaggs and Safeway grocery store moved into the two south bays in 1934, where they would remain until 1939. They had previously occupied the building at 522 State Street. By the late 1940s, Calverts operated out of all three storefronts as Viets had done many years prior.

The second floor was used as an Elks Lodge for many years. The link between this property and the Elks came in the historic record is the 1931 *Augusta Telephone Directory*, which notes the Elks address as 431 State Street. Historic photos of the downtown from the 1940s show a B.P.O.E. (Elks lodge) sign affixed to the building, and a Sanborn fire insurance map updated in 1944 documents the second floor as a lodge hall. The city directory provides a different address for the Elks beginning in 1953, so it is likely they relocated around this time. The building’s second floor space was finished with plaster walls and wood floors and had a large open area in the south two bays that may have been suitable for lodge meetings. Currently, the second floor is accessed from the front sidewalk by interior stairs and from the rear alley by exterior stairs.

Architecture

The Commercial style dominated commercial architectural style in the early 20th century. Unlike their 19th-century predecessors, these buildings featured simple lines, without applied or projecting decorative elements such as elaborate cornices. Their design placed an emphasis on fire resistance with fireproof materials such as reinforced concrete, brick, and steel. The style is defined by masonry exterior materials, clean lines, double-hung windows with square sashes, and subdued stylistic elements like brick corbelling.

The Viets Block is a good example of early 20th century commercial architecture since it still retains many important features such as tile entry and leaded glass transoms. It also has brick walls, limestone walls, simple lines, and historic storefronts with display windows and inset entrances. Each entrance is composed of a wood door, wood frame/structure, and wood grid coffered ceilings.

Regarding its form, this building is a two-part commercial block, which is the most common type of composition used for small and moderate-sized commercial buildings throughout the country. This form is characterized by a horizontal division into two distinct zones—a single-story lower zone for public functions and an upper-story zone for more private functions.⁹

Historically, the south two bays were a single business in a one-story building, and the north bay was a separate business in a single-story building. Yet, all three bays were labeled as “Viets Block” on the 1902 Sanborn map. By 1915, the Sanborn map shows the one-story north bay as vacant, and the two south bays (one-story) as housing a men’s clothing and furnishings store. Just two years later in 1917, the Sanborn map depicts the north bay as two stories and housing a dry goods and ladies furnishings business. The map also depicts an interior doorway connecting the north bay with the two south bays, which remained one story. A date stone in the façade of the north bay attributes the building to C.A. Viets and is dated 1916, which concurs

⁷ Southwestern Bell, *1927 Augusta Telephone Directory*.

⁸ Southwestern Bell, *1930 Augusta Telephone Directory*.

⁹ Richard Longstreth, *Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 24.

with the evidence presented in the Sanborn maps of 1915 and 1917 and an April 1916 newspaper reference from the *Augusta Gazette*.

The 1923 Sanborn map documents the three bays functioning together with two large arched openings in the common wall between the north bay and two south bays. Both of these arches still exist today, but have been filled in. They can be seen from the interior of the south bays. The 1923 Sanborn map that shows the south two bays of the building as single story in 1923, but the winter 1923-24 city directory includes a listing for "Elks Club Viets Bldg," which suggests the second story was added in 1923 and occupied no later than early 1924.

The building we see today largely results from these final changes made in 1923. The addition of the second story also included a new brick façade that exists today. The original ceiling was plaster and lath finished with a patterned ceiling paper. A tin ceiling was added later and is still existent although it has suffered damage.

Currently the two south two bays have a separate owner from the north bay.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Allison, Burl Jr. *Augusta Kansas 1868-1990*. Multi Business Press, Hillsboro, KS, 1993.

Augusta Gazette. 3 August 1900; 27 April 1916; 3 May 1916; 1 June 1916.

Belt, Virginia, and Doyle Foreman, eds. *Images in Time, Augusta Kansas 1868-1968*. Hillsboro, KS: Hearth Publishing Inc., 1998.

Blackmar, Frank W. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 1*. Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.
Accessed online at: <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/>.

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883. Accessed online at www.kancoll.org.

Historic Photographs. Augusta Historical Museum Collection.

Longstreth, Richard Longstreth. *Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Augusta, KS. 1902, 1908, 1915, 1917, 1923, 1944.

Southwestern Bell, Augusta-Leon Telephone Directory, 1927, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1939, 1952, 1953.

Wichita Beacon. 28 October 1915.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: **Augusta Historical Museum**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 14 678250 4171570
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Viets Block sits at the southwest corner of State Street (east boundary) and 5th Street (north boundary). An existing separate building that butts up against this property is the south boundary, and the west boundary is the alley. These are lots 14, 15, & 16 of block 16, Augusta original township, Section 27, township 27, Range 4E.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the property currently and historically associated with the Viets Block.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Annette Rice and Bill Morris; SHPO edits
organization William Morris Associates, Architects date October 18, 2011
street & number 114 E 5th Street telephone 316-775-2590
city or town Augusta state KS zip code 67010
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Name of Property: Viets Block
City or Vicinity: Augusta
County / State: Butler County, KS
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date Photographed: December 22, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 13 East (front) and north (side) elevations, facing SW
- 2 of 13 East (front) elevation showing northeast corner, facing S
- 3 of 13 East (front elevation showing second story, facing W
- 4 of 13 East (front) elevation showing north storefront, facing W

Viets Block
Name of Property

Butler County, Kansas
County and State

- 5 of 13 North (side) elevation, facing S
- 6 of 13 West (rear) elevation, facing E
- 7 of 13 Interior, showing storefront area of two south bays, facing E
- 8 of 13 Interior, overall view of the southernmost bay, facing W
- 9 of 13 Interior, showing one of the large archways that connected the north bay with the south bays, facing N
- 10 of 13 Interior, close-up of storefront transom, facing E
- 11 of 13 Interior, second floor above two southern bays, facing NE
- 12 of 13 Interior, second floor above two southern bays, facing W
- 13 of 13 Exterior, close-up of date stone on east elevation, facing W

Property Owners:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Deborah and John Bowman (427-429 State Street)
street & number 14035 Spring Valley telephone _____
city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67230

name Jeffrey and Tracey Eberhart (431 State Street)
street & number 9695 SE Elvis Road telephone _____
city or town Leon state KS zip code 67074

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Figure 1: 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Augusta, KS, Sheet 3)

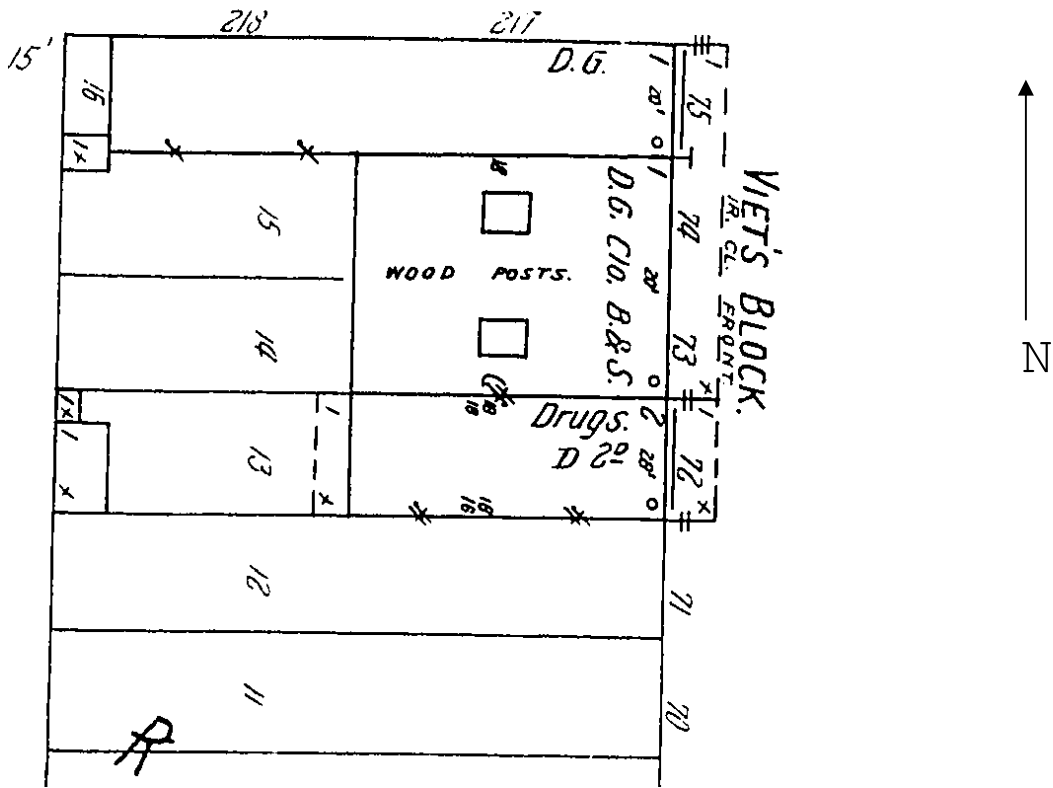


Figure 2: 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Augusta, KS, Sheet 1)

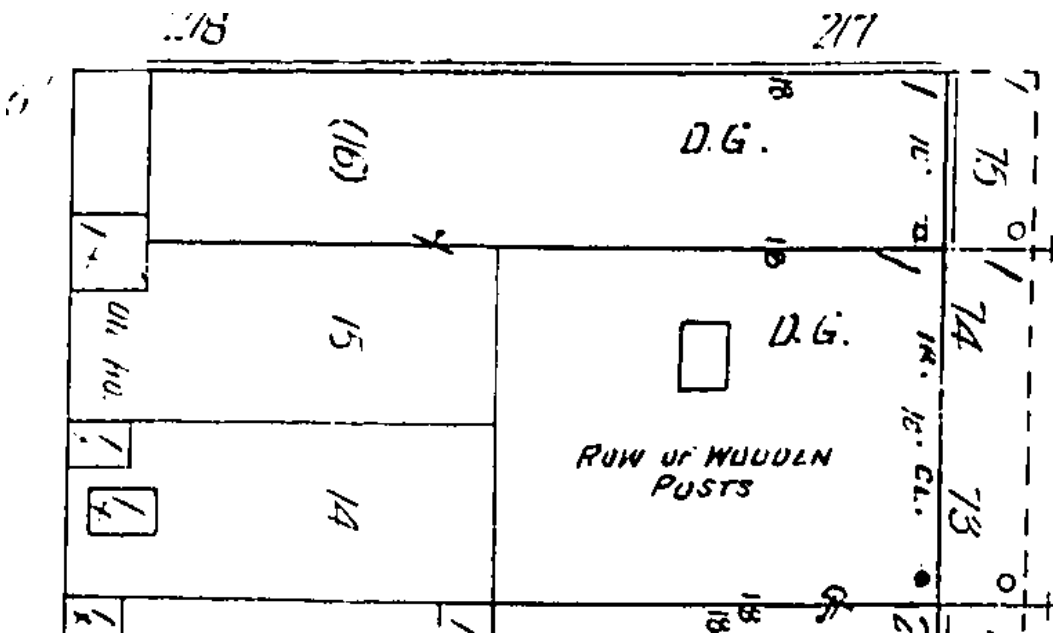


Figure 3: 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Augusta, KS, Sheet 3)

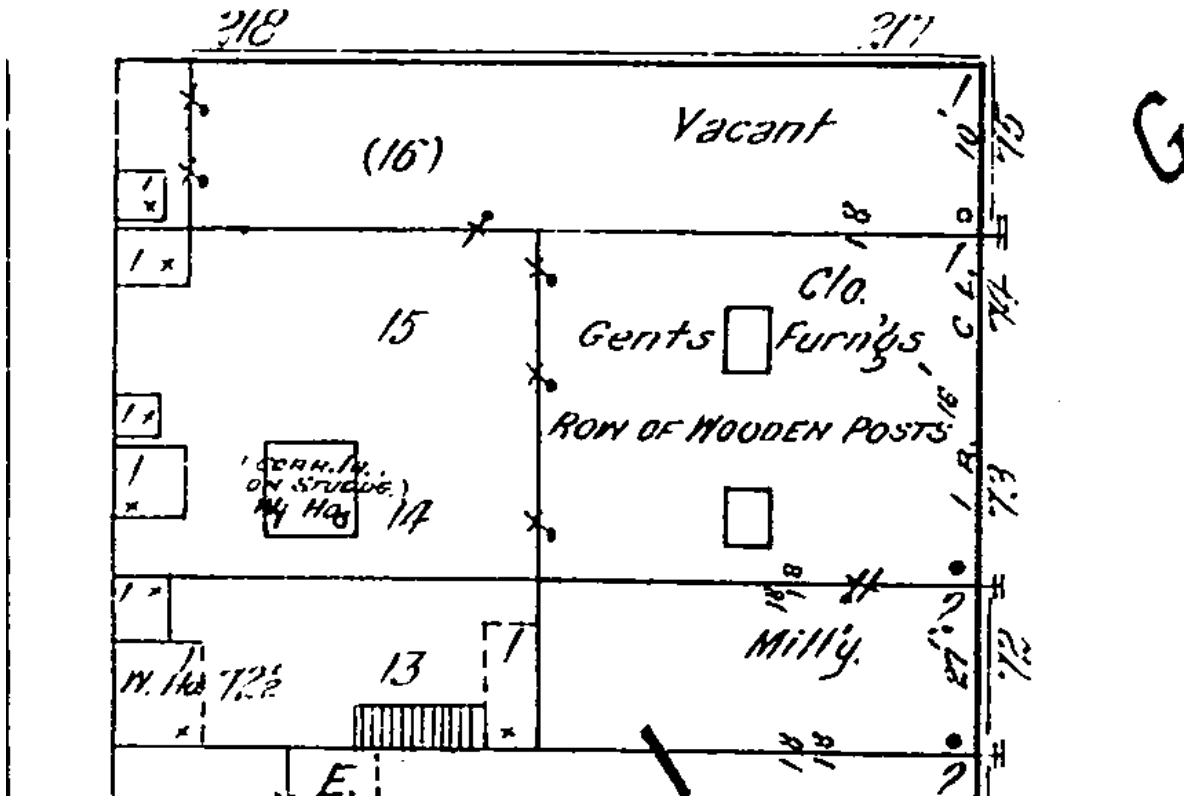


Figure 4: 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Augusta, KS, Sheet 4)

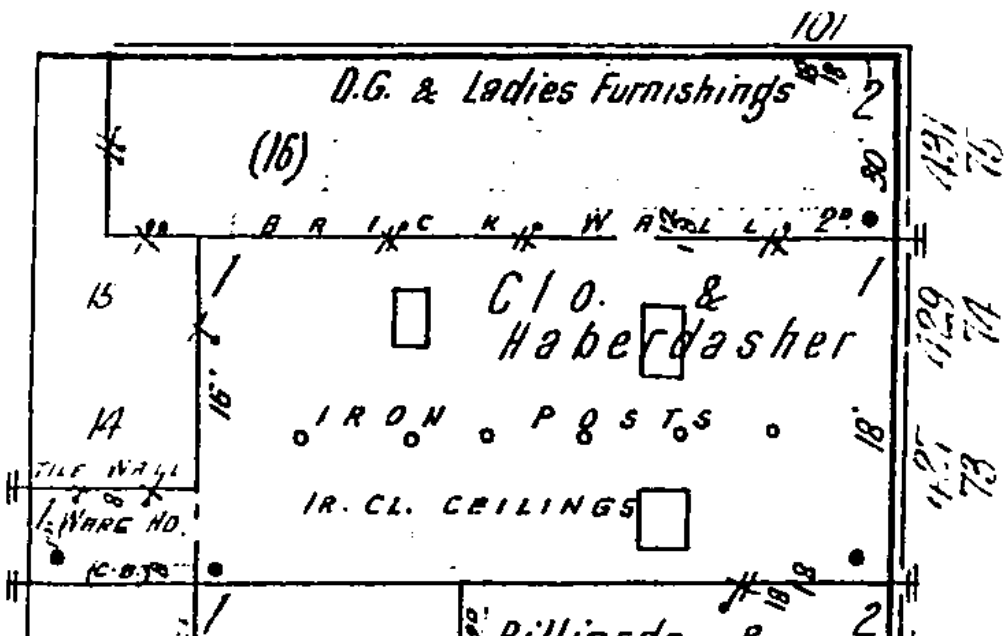


Figure 5: 1923 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Augusta, KS, Sheet 2)

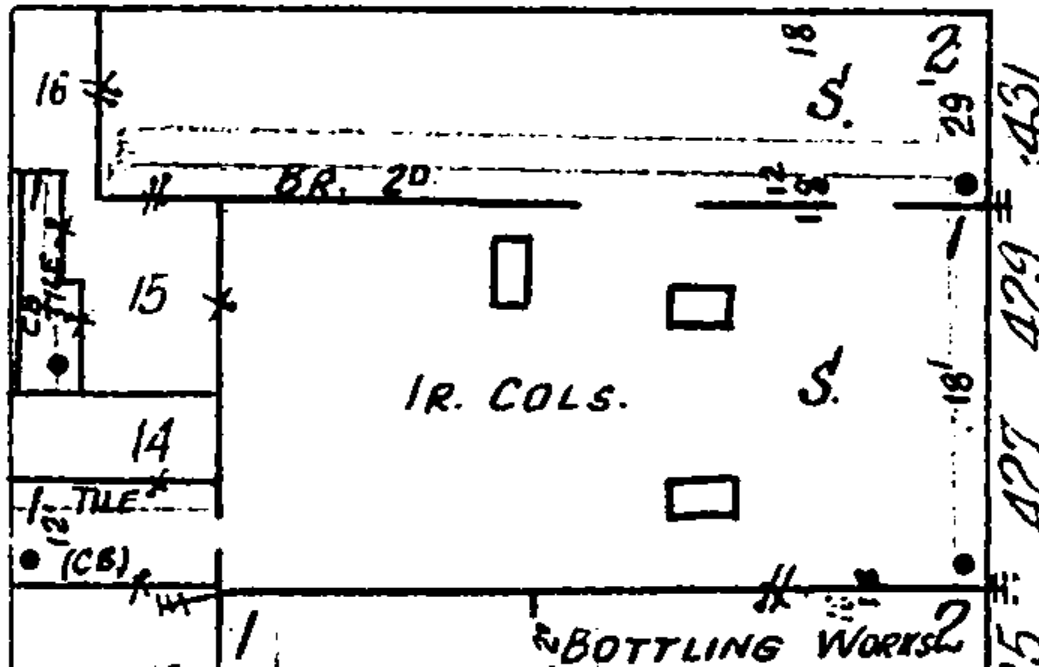


Figure 6: 1923, updated 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Augusta, KS, Sheet 2)

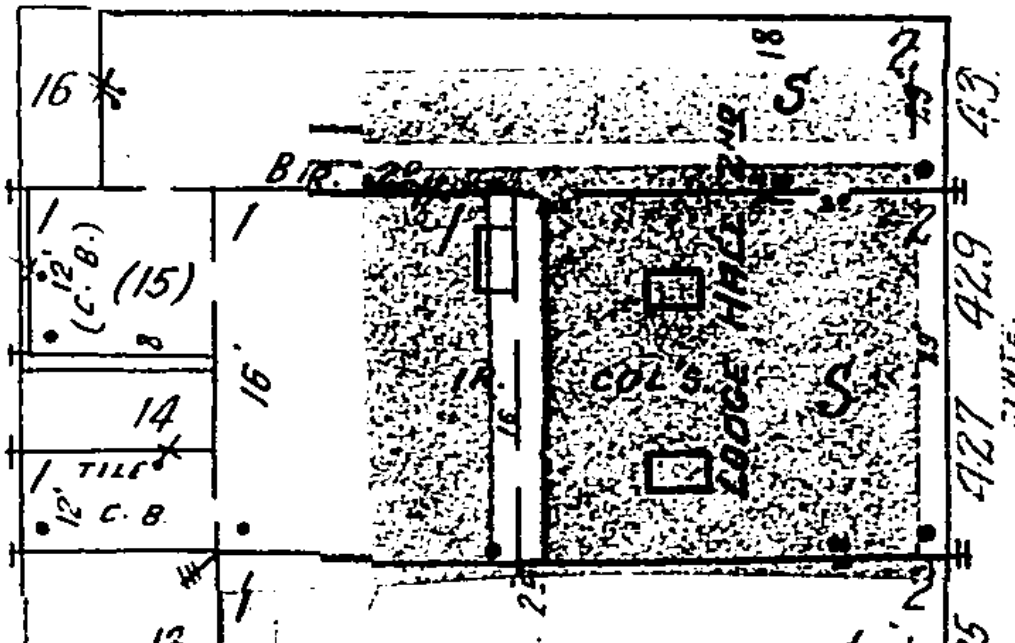


Figure 7: Early 20th century photograph of the Viets store, Augusta, KS



Figure 8: Undated historic photograph of second floor interior

